

## BEER FLOWED VERY FREELY.

Another Farical Attempt Made to Enforce the Excise Law Yesterday.

## FRONT DOORS THROWN OPEN.

Lemonade and Buttermilk Offered Free to Thirsty Citizens.

BUT LIQUOR ALSO COULD BE HAD.

Mayor Strong Says He and Not Roosevelt is Enforcing the Law.

Mayor Strong has been telling his friends down at Elberton that he and not President Roosevelt is leading the fight against Sunday liquor-selling in New York, and he boldly predicts that one year from this time every saloon in this city will be tightly closed on Sunday, and not a drop of rum sold on that day within its limits.

"We are going forward in this work," he says, "and each Sunday our efforts prove a little more successful. I intend to continue my efforts to enforce this Sunday closing law until the end of my Administration, two years and a half from now."

Despite this confident assertion on the part of the Mayor, the police were less energetic in shutting up the saloons yesterday than on any Sunday since the campaign opened, and the forecast of President Roosevelt that it would be the driest Sunday on record was very far from being fulfilled.

In fact, it is estimated that about three out of every four saloons in the city sold liquor yesterday. Although the hot weather drove every person who had the price of an excursion fare out of town there were plenty of thirty ones left, and they had very little difficulty in obtaining what they wanted in the way of cooling beverages.

The police and the watchers of the City Vigilance League made a show of activity, but they did not prevent business from going on, and side doors were open everywhere to regular customers. The hotels and larger restaurants were well patronized, and the clubmen in town enjoyed their usual facilities. Ollie Teal's Gilder Club was not interfered with by the police and its several branches were running full blast. Only members in good and regular standing, of course, were admitted, and their certificates were carefully inspected at the

door before they were allowed to enter. The police devoted special attention to the French table d'hôte restaurants, where a half bottle of claret is usually served with each dinner, and succeeded in arresting several waiters on the charge of violating the Excise law. The police of the Tenderloin precinct enjoyed exceptional advantages in this respect, and were dined and wineed at the city's expense before making arrests.

Negro Jumper Steve Brodie was arrested twice for giving away lemonade and buttermilk. He had big signs out in front of his saloon in the Bowery inviting everybody to step in and take a fresh, cool drink.

Brodie was discharged the first time, but on his second arrest he had to give bonds for himself and his bartender, Michael J. O'Hare.

Other saloon-keepers whose places were open displayed placards inviting the public to step in and get a drink of ice water. While the thirty men got behind the ice water the police in most instances were unable to find out, notwithstanding their suspicions.

More excise arrests were made yesterday than on the preceding Sunday. A total being 122 against 110, but this was only because more saloons were doing business, and doing it more openly.

At midnight saloons were thrown open all over town, and the one hour's grace allowed by law was generally taken advantage of. The drinking of liquor was not prohibited, and the regular customers had satisfied their wants during the day, and only the late comers were about.

President Roosevelt gave out the arrestees yesterday morning concerning the great issue of the police in keeping the saloons closed.

"All the saloons closed," he said, "there were fewer saloons open yesterday and less liquor was sold than on the preceding Sunday."

"There was not a great difference, perhaps, between yesterday and the preceding Sunday. We have got the thing down now to a fraction of one percent, but we are gaining a little every Sunday."

"A week ago yesterday ninety-three percent of the saloons were closed. Yesterday I think there was a fraction more than that. I am unable until now to get the exact figures, but I think we are making progress."

"I am glad to hear that," said the Mayor. "I am glad to hear that the newspaper reports yesterday were untrue, unfair and published to encourage the saloon-keepers."

"If the saloon-keepers generally attempt to take advantage of the law permitting them to keep their doors open, I think it will assist rather than hinder the police in enforcing the law. With the doors wide open, where any one can go in or come out, there is better opportunity to prevent the sale of liquor than where the doors are locked and sales made surreptitiously."

"I had telephonic communications with all the precincts yesterday, and my information was that the law was being vigorously enforced."

Chief Conlin said that the total number of arrests from midnight Saturday to 5 o'clock this morning was 122, against 110 for the preceding Sunday.

"This," he said, "seems to indicate that there were more attempts made to violate the law than for several weeks back."

"The police did the very best they could, and the charge that there was any laxity upon the part of officers detailed for excise duty is unqualifiedly false, and is entirely without foundation."

President Roosevelt during the meeting of the Police Board to-day stated that members of the City Vigilance League were unanimous in saying that the saloons were unusually well observed yesterday.

He said that Secretary Abbott told him that in fifty saloons yesterday, but failed in every attempt. Mr. Abbott, however, he said, seems to indicate that a number of saloons, but when he stopped in the man at the door stopped him.

The President said that only a few saloons were open yesterday, but they

did business in such a guarded manner that it was impossible for the police to catch them.

## HELD FOR SUNDAY SELLING.

Many Excise Arrests Disposed of in Court.

A large number of excise cases were disposed of this morning by Magistrate Brann in the Jefferson Market Court. The following were held in \$100 each for trial.

Alvin Smith, 119 Spring street, Magistrate's Court, 119 Spring street, William J. (booked), 402 Eighth avenue, Philip Smith, 165 Tenth avenue, Michael Hallman, 40 West Forty-second street, William Collier, 23 Tenth avenue, Tony Eimer, 100 West Twenty-fifth street, James V. (booked), 429 West Twenty-fifth street, and August Beck, 25 West Twenty-fifth street.

Magistrate served a copy of a writ of habeas corpus on the West Third street precinct, at the conclusion of a table d'hôte dinner in Lavender's restaurant. Tony Eimer was guilty of the same offense in Lavender's restaurant, and was arrested with the proprietor, who was held, told the court he was having some work done in his restaurant, and the other two men were down to treat him in his barroom. Rickwood was cleaning up. A policeman forced his way in and made both prisoners.

Excise cases in court. Thirty of them transferred to General Sessions Court.

Judge O'Brien, in Supreme Court, today, signed orders, transferring thirty cases for violation of the Excise laws from the Court of Special Sessions to General Sessions.

Some Discharged and Others Held for Trial. John Noonan, bartender for "Steve" Brodie, who was arrested yesterday for violating the Excise laws, was discharged in the Tombs Court this morning.

William O'Hare, who was arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct for causing a crowd to gather in front of the saloon, was also discharged. Patrick and John Stephenson, of 36 Canal street, arrested for Excise violation, were held for trial.

Cornelius Egan, bartender for Morris Black, who was arrested for Excise violation, was held for trial for Excise violation.

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## HOT SHOT FOR THE POLICE.

Magistrate Rudolph Denounces the Arrest of Murphy.

Magistrate Rudolph in Yorkville Police Court this morning scolded the police of the East Twenty-second street station for their overbearing zeal in making excise arrests yesterday.

Charles Murphy, a saloon-keeper corner of Twenty-third street and Avenue A, kept his saloon open yesterday and gave away ice water to all who called. He was ordered to close up and fail to do so was arrested. A crowd of about twenty men gathered outside, and the police, in the station, looking and peering, and when Magistrate Rudolph heard both sides of the case he said:

"I think this is the most unwarranted arrest I ever heard of. It is little short of an outrage. It is trampling on every right of the poor of this city."

"This man was violating no law. He was committing no act of kindness and charity. You had absolutely no warrant for making these arrests."

Murphy was immediately discharged.

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## HAS CROKER BEEN SENT FOR?

Report That Followers Have Cabled Him to Come and Join in the Fight.

## NEW COMBINE IS ALARMED.

Friends of the Martin-Purroy-Gilroy Clique Fear He Will Cause Desertion.

HAVE TAKEN HIM AT HIS WORD.

He Said He Was Out of the Wigwam, So They Are Reorganizing It.

The latest step in the fight for supremacy of the two conflicting factions in Tammany Hall is the probable speedy return of Richard Croker from London.

According to a report which was credited by a good many Tammany men, one or two of his faithful followers in the Wigwam, fearing the Purroy-Gilroy-Martin clique, cabled Mr. Croker on Saturday, representing that his presence here is imperative.

The report has caused a good deal of apprehension among the supporters of the new combine now in control. It is feared by these that Mr. Croker's personal magnetism will be too potent for the majority of leaders to resist.

One of Mr. Gilroy's most intimate friends said up the situation to-day in this way:

"Nine-tenths of the better class of men in Tammany Hall hope that the new combination headed by Purroy, Gilroy and Martin will be left alone and permitted to disentangle the snarl into which the affairs of the Hall have become involved."

"But there are some peculiar men in Tammany Hall. With Mr. Croker 3,000 miles away, they are courageous in their willingness to rescue him from his hands, and save it from further disrepute. The men who are brave when he is in New York, and who have defied him to the extent of inviting personal ruin to themselves, know, however, that as soon as Croker comes back the weaker ones will fall down and worship him just as they did last year. They are like a lot of sheep."

"If Croker comes back, the benefits of the excellent plan suggested by Messrs. Purroy and Gilroy, and endorsed by the majority of the influential men in the hall, will probably not be realized. If he remains away and keeps his hands off, Tammany Hall will be in a more healthy condition in a month than it has been in ten years. But if he comes back and attempts to interfere, as he probably will, there is no telling what will happen. Nothing for the good of the organization, any way."

Purroy-Gilroy combination is moving slowly and unostentatiously. But it appears to be growing in strength and popularity, and even if Mr. Croker does come back to interfere in the plans outlined by it, he will find a much more formidable opposition than he has yet encountered.

The leaders of the new combine are going to take Mr. Croker at his word that he is out of politics and will not interfere in the interest of any one faction. He has repeatedly said he would not and his attention will be called to the fact if he has forgotten it.

The new feature in the situation, and by far the most commendable in the eyes of the new leaders, is that the big fight on now is against the return of Croker and Crokerism.

Extensive and efficacious missionary work is being done to convert the hide-bound Croker men to the necessity for permitting the ex-boss to retire permanently from the management of the Wigwam's affairs, and it is an encouraging sign that some of them are wavering in their allegiance to him.

The point for which the new leaders are bending all their energy to accomplish is the conversion of ex-Mayor Grant, with Grant arrayed on their side Mr. Croker would be placed on the defensive and the fear and worship of him would not cause the reorganization of Tammany one-half the worry it is causing them now.

The new committee on Organization, which is carrying out the details of the Purroy-Gilroy plan, meets at the Wigwam tonight, and the contents of the Eleventh, Nineteenth and Thirtieth Assembly Districts. It is understood that the most conservative and pacificatory course will be adopted to reconcile the differences and keep the organization intact in each of the districts.

Each of the contestants is likely to be accorded more generous treatment than would ordinarily be meted out under the old style of doing things.

PICKING OUT CANDIDATES. Six of the Eleven County Offices Have Been Decided Upon.

Tammany politicians, assuming that the general condition of the Wigwam has, or soon will be, satisfactorily adjusted, are beginning to discuss candidates for the nominations for the county offices to be filled. These are eleven in number and include the Register, County Clerk, Surrogate, three Supreme Court Judges, three City Court Judges and two General Sessions Judges. Of these eleven offices six of them will, according to present indications, be conferred upon ex-Recorder and Grand Sachem Frederick Smyth, ex-Judge Charles H. Truax and William Schomer, all of whom were defeated last year; City Court Judge Newberger, Van Wyck and State Senator Tom O'Sullivan.

Messrs. Smyth and Truax are likely to receive the nominations for the two of the Supreme Court seats; Mr. Schomer will probably get the Register's place, since it is pretty certain that Register Levy will not be re-nominated, and the indications point to the re-nomination of Judge Van Wyck and Newberger, and the nomination of Senator O'Sullivan for the City Court bench.

O'Sullivan wants to go to the Senate again. So does George Plunkitt, who has been there once, and who is in the same district. Plunkitt is making a hard fight, and his friends say he will land. In order to make room for him

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